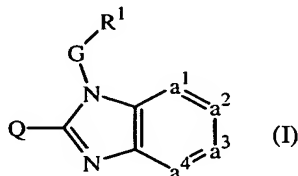


**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

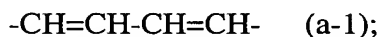
***Listing of Claims***

1. (*currently amended*) A method of manufacturing a medicament for the treatment of respiratory syncytial viral infections, comprising the step of admixing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a compound of formula

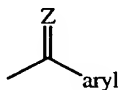


an addition salt or stereochemically isomeric form thereof,

wherein  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  represents a bivalent radical of formula

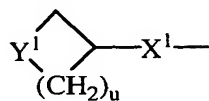


wherein each hydrogen atom in the radical (a-1) may optionally be replaced by halo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, nitro, amino, hydroxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, carboxyl, aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or a radical of formula

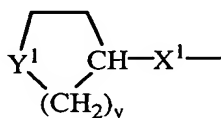


wherein Z is O, CH-C(=O)-NR<sup>5a</sup>R<sup>5b</sup>, CH<sub>2</sub>, CH-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, N-OH or N-O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

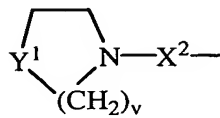
Q is a radical of formula



(b-4)



(b-5)



(b-6)

wherein

$Y^1$  is a bivalent radical of formula  $-NR^2-$  or  $-CH(NR^2R^4)-$ ;

$X^1$  is  $NR^4$ , S,  $S(=O)$ ,  $S(=O)_2$ , O,  $CH_2$ ,  $C(=O)$ ,  $C(=CH_2)$ ,  $CH(OH)$ ,  $CH(CH_3)$ ,  $CH(OCH_3)$ ,  $CH(SCH_3)$ ,  $CH(NR^{5a}R^{5b})$ ,  $CH_2-NR^4$  or  $NR^4-CH_2$ ;

$X^2$  is a direct bond,  $CH_2$ ,  $C(=O)$ ,  $NR^4$ ,  $C_{1-4}alkyl-NR^4$ ,  $NR^4-C_{1-4}alkyl$ ;

u is 2 or 3;

v is 2; and

whereby each hydrogen atom in the carbocycles and the heterocycles defined in radicals (b-4), (b-5), and (b-6) may optionally be replaced by  $R^3$ ; with the proviso that when  $R^3$  is hydroxy or  $C_{1-6}alkyloxy$ , then  $R^3$  can not replace a hydrogen atom in the  $\alpha$  position relative to a nitrogen atom;

G is a direct bond or  $C_{1-10}alkanediyl$ ;

$R^1$  is a monocyclic heterocycle selected from piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolyl, furanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, and isothiazolyl; and each heterocycle may optionally be substituted with 1 or where possible more substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, amino, cyano, carboxy,  $C_{1-6}alkyl$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkyloxy$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkylthio$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl$ , aryl,  $arylC_{1-6}alkyl$ ,  $arylC_{1-6}alkyloxy$ ,  $hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyl$ , mono-or di( $C_{1-6}alkyl$ )amino, mono-or di( $C_{1-6}alkyl$ )amino $C_{1-6}alkyl$ , polyhalo $C_{1-6}alkyl$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkyl-SO_2-NR^{5c}$ ,  $aryl-SO_2-NR^{5c}$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl$ ,  $-C(=O)-NR^{5c}R^{5d}$ ,  $HO(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ ,  $halo(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkyloxy(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ ,  $arylC_{1-6}alkyloxy(-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$  and mono-or di( $C_{1-6}alkyl$ )amino( $-CH_2-CH_2-O)_n-$ ;

each n independently is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

$R^2$  is hydrogen, formyl,  $C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl$ , Hetcarbonyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl,  $C_{3-7}cycloalkyl$  substituted with  $N(R^6)_2$ , or  $C_{1-10}alkyl$  substituted with  $N(R^6)_2$  and optionally with a second, third or fourth substituent selected from amino, hydroxy,  $C_{3-7}cycloalkyl$ ,  $C_{2-5}alkanediyl$ , piperidinyl, mono-or di( $C_{1-6}alkyl$ )amino,  $C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonylamino$ , aryl and aryloxy;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}alkyl$ ,  $C_{1-6}alkyloxy$ ,  $arylC_{1-6}alkyl$  or  $arylC_{1-6}alkyloxy$ ;

$R^4$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}alkyl$  or  $arylC_{1-6}alkyl$ ;

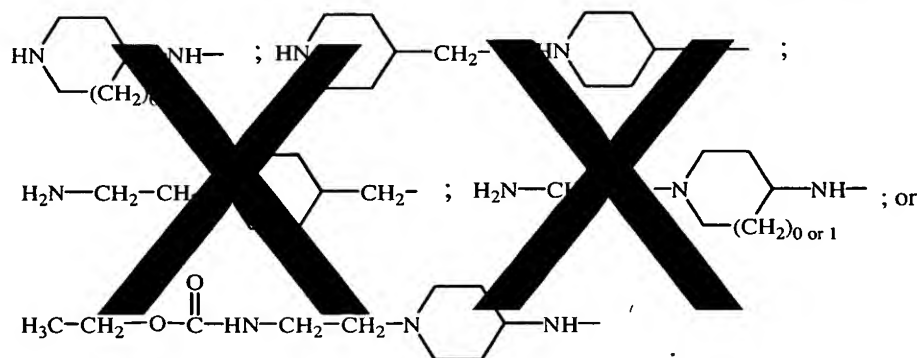
$R^{5a}$ ,  $R^{5b}$ ,  $R^{5c}$  and  $R^{5d}$  each independently are hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; or  
 $R^{5a}$  and  $R^{5b}$ , or  $R^{5c}$  and  $R^{5d}$  taken together form a bivalent radical of formula  
 $-(CH_2)_s-$  wherein s is 4 or 5;

$R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, formyl, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl or  
 $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl;

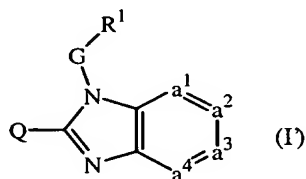
aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with 1 or more-substituents selected from  
 halo, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, and  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy; and

Het is pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, or pyridazinyl;

~~provided that when G is methylene, and  $R^1$  is 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 6-methyl-2-pyridyl, 2-pyrazinyl or 5-methyl-imidazol-4-yl, then Q is other than~~

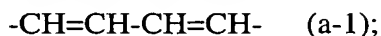


2. (previously presented) A compound of formula (I')

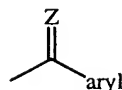


an addition salt or stereochemically isomeric form thereof,

wherein  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  represents a radical of formula

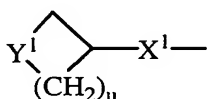


wherein each hydrogen atom in the radicals (a-1) may optionally be replaced  
 by halo,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, nitro, amino, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, carboxyl,  
 amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, mono- or di( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl)amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl,  
 hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, or a radical of formula

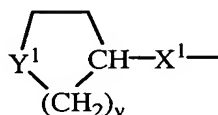


wherein Z is O, CH-C(=O)-NR<sup>5a</sup>R<sup>5b</sup>, CH<sub>2</sub>, CH-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, N-OH or N-O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

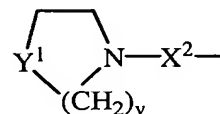
Q is a radical of formula



(b-4)



(b-5)



(b-6)

wherein

Y<sup>1</sup> is a bivalent radical of formula -NR<sup>2</sup>- or -CH(NR<sup>2</sup>R<sup>4</sup>)-;

X<sup>1</sup> is NR<sup>4</sup>, S, S(=O), S(=O)<sub>2</sub>, O, CH<sub>2</sub>, C(=O), C(=CH<sub>2</sub>), CH(OH), CH(CH<sub>3</sub>), CH(OCH<sub>3</sub>), CH(SCH<sub>3</sub>), CH(NR<sup>5a</sup>R<sup>5b</sup>), CH<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>4</sup> or NR<sup>4</sup>-CH<sub>2</sub>;

X<sup>2</sup> is a direct bond, CH<sub>2</sub>, C(=O), NR<sup>4</sup>, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl-NR<sup>4</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup>-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;

u is 2 or 3;

v is 2; and

whereby each hydrogen atom in the carbocycles and the heterocycles defined in radicals (b-4), (b-5), and (b-6) may optionally be replaced by R<sup>3</sup>; with the proviso that when R<sup>3</sup> is hydroxy or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, then R<sup>3</sup> can not replace a hydrogen atom in the α position relative to a nitrogen atom;

G is a direct bond or C<sub>1-10</sub>alkanediyl;

R<sup>1</sup> is a monocyclic heterocycle selected from pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl and pyrazolyl; and each heterocycle may optionally be substituted with 1 or where possible more substituents selected from halo, hydroxy, amino, cyano, carboxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, mono-or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino, mono-or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)aminoC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, polyhaloC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylamino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl-SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>5c</sup>-, aryl-SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>5c</sup>-, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, -C(=O)-NR<sup>5c</sup>R<sup>5d</sup>-, HO-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, halo-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>- and mono-or di(C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl)amino-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-;

each n independently is 1, 2, 3 or 4;

$R^2$  is hydrogen, formyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl substituted with  $N(R^6)_2$ , or  $C_{1-10}$ alkyl substituted with  $N(R^6)_2$  and optionally with a second, third or fourth substituent selected from amino, hydroxy,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-5}$ alkanediyl, piperidinyl, mono-or di( $C_{1-6}$ alkyl)amino,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonylamino, aryl and aryloxy;

$R^3$  is hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy;

$R^4$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

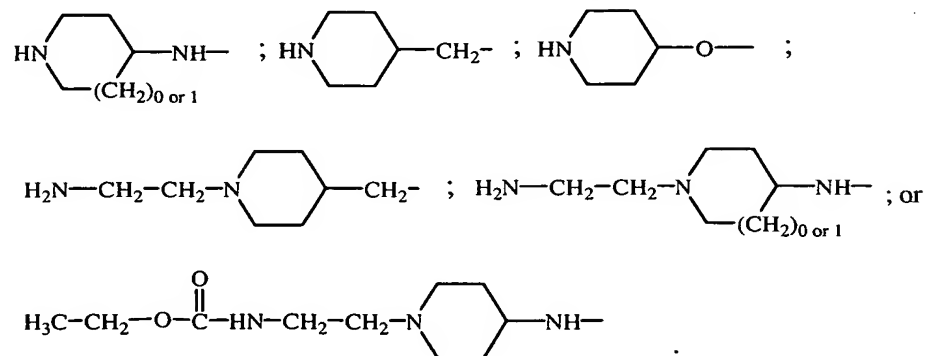
$R^{5a}$ ,  $R^{5b}$ ,  $R^{5c}$  and  $R^{5d}$  each independently are hydrogen or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; or

$R^{5a}$  and  $R^{5b}$ , or  $R^{5c}$  and  $R^{5d}$  taken together form a bivalent radical of formula  $-(CH_2)_s-$  wherein s is 4 or 5;

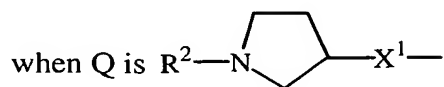
$R^6$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, formyl, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkylcarbonyl or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxycarbonyl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with 1 or more substituents selected from halo, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, polyhalo $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, and  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy;

provided that when G is methylene, and  $R^1$  is 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 6-methyl-2-pyridyl, 2-pyrazinyl or 5-methyl-imidazol-4-yl, then Q is other than

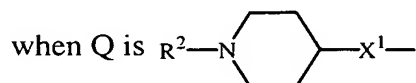


3. (previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 2, wherein:



wherein  $X^1$  is  $NR^4$ , O, S,  $S(=O)$ ,  $S(=O)_2$ ,  $CH_2$ ,  $C(=O)$ ,  $C(=CH_2)$  or  $CH(CH_3)$ , then  $R^1$  is other than pyridyl, pyridyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, imidazolyl and imidazolyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

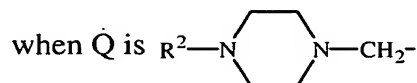
4. *(previously presented)* A compound as claimed in claim 2, wherein:



wherein  $X^1$  is  $NR^4$ , O, S,  $S(=O)$ ,  $S(=O)_2$ ,  $CH_2$ ,  $C(=O)$ ,  $C(=CH_2)$  or  $CH(CH_3)$ , then  $R^1$  is other than pyridyl, pyridyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, pyridyl substituted with 1 or 2  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy, pyrazinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, imidazolyl and imidazolyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

5. *(cancelled)*

6. *(previously presented)* A compound as claimed in claim 2, wherein:



then  $R^1$  is other than pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, imidazolyl and imidazolyl substituted with  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl.

7. *(cancelled)*

8. *(previously presented)* A compound as claimed in claim 2, wherein the compound is:

(±)-2-[[2-[[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-7-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride monohydrate;  
2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-3-pyridinol;  
(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-6-chloro-1-[(1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;  
(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-6-chloro-1-[(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[[3-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-6-methyl-2-pyridinyl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine tetrahydrochloride dihydrate;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-chloro-1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-6-chloro-1-[(2-chloro-1,4-dimethyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-6-methyl-1-[(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

(±)-N-[1-(2-aminopropyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(3,5,6-trimethylpyrazinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine tetrahydrochloride trihydrate;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(3,5,6-trimethylpyrazinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[[3-(2-chloroethoxy)-6-methyl-2-pyridinyl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride dihydrate;

(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[3-amino-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine tetrahydrochloride trihydrate;

2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride;

2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-6-chloro-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride 2-propanolate (1:1);

(±)-2-[[2-[[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol;

(±)-2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminopropyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride trihydrate;

2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-7-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride dihydrate;

2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-6-bromo-4-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride;

2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride monohydrate;

(±)-2-[[2-[[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol;  
(±)-N-[1-(2-amino-3-methylbutyl)-4-piperidinyl]-4-methyl-1-[(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;  
an addition salt or stereochemically isomeric form thereof.

9. (*previously presented*) A compound, wherein the compound is:

2-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-5-chloro-7-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methyl-3-pyridinol tetrahydrochloride tetrahydrate;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2,4-dimethyl-5-oxazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2,5-dimethyl-4-oxazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride monohydrate;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride monohydrate;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-methyl-5-oxazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine monohydrate;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-methyl-5-oxazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride monohydrate;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-(4-thiazolylmethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(5-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride;  
5-[[2-[[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]amino]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-2-oxazolemethanol tetrahydrochloride dihydrate;  
N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(3-methyl-5-isoxazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine trihydrochloride monohydrate;  
4-[[1-[[2-(dimethylamino)-4-thiazolyl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]methyl]-1-piperidineethanamine tetrahydrochloride monohydrate 2-propanolate (1:1);



ethyl 5-[[2-[[1-[2-[[1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]ethyl]-4-piperidinyl]amino]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]methyl]-2-methyl-4-oxazolecarboxylate;  
4-[[1-[(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]methyl]-1-piperidineethanamine;

N-[1-(2-aminoethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-1-[(2-methyl-3-furanyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-amine;

1,1-dimethylethyl 4-[[1-[[3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]-6-methyl-2-pyridinyl]methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]amino]-1-piperidinecarboxylate;

ethyl 4-[[1-[(3-amino-2-pyridinyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]amino]-1-piperidinecarboxylate;

N-[1-(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-1-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-4-piperidinamine;

an addition salt or stereochemically isomeric form thereof.

10. (*previously presented*) A method of treating a respiratory syncytial viral infection, comprising the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of said compound according to any one of claims 2 to 4, 6, 8 to 9.

11. (*cancelled*)

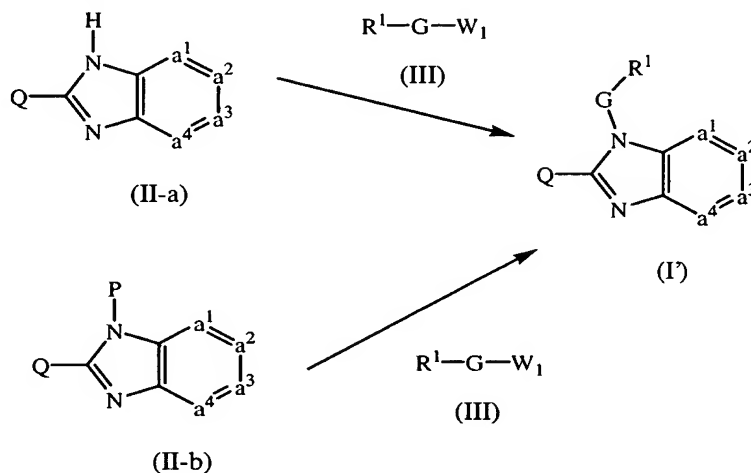
12. (*cancelled*)

13. (*previously presented*) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4, 6, 8 to 9.

14. (*previously presented*) A process of preparing a composition as claimed in claim 13, comprising the step of intimately mixing said carrier with said compound.

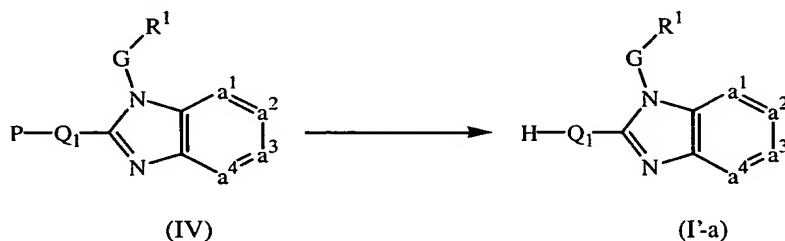
15. (*previously presented*) A process of preparing a compound as claimed in claim 2, comprising at least one step selected from the group consisting of:

- a) reacting an intermediate of formula (II-a) or (II-b) with an intermediate of formula (III)



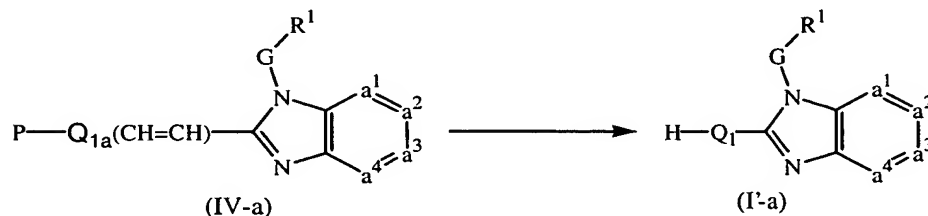
with R<sup>1</sup>, G, Q and -a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- defined as in claim 2, and W<sub>1</sub> being a leaving group, in the presence of a base and in a reaction-inert solvent;

- b) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (IV)



with R<sup>1</sup>, G, and -a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- defined as in claim 2, H-Q<sub>1</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that R<sup>2</sup> or at least one R<sup>6</sup> substituent is hydrogen, and P being a protective group;

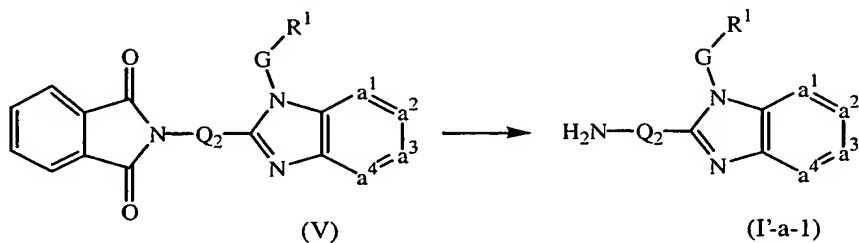
- c) deprotecting and reducing an intermediate of formula (IV-a)



with R<sup>1</sup>, G, and -a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- defined as in claim 2, H-Q<sub>1</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that R<sup>2</sup> or at least one R<sup>6</sup> substituent is

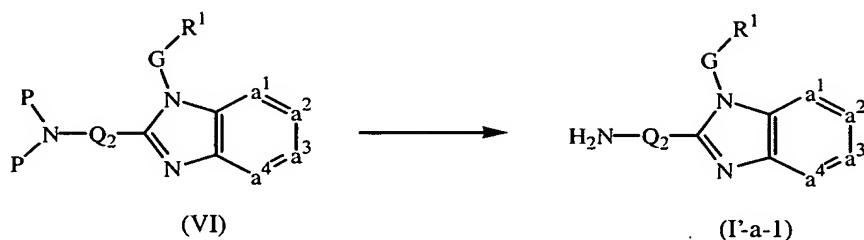
hydrogen,  $Q_{1a}(\text{CH}=\text{CH})$  being defined as  $Q_1$  provided that  $Q_1$  comprises an unsaturated bond, and P being a protective group;

- d) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (V)



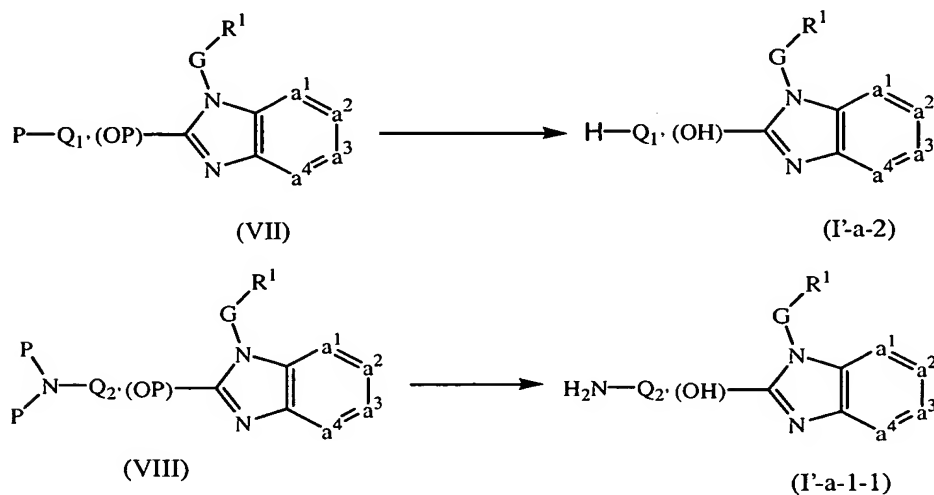
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-Q_2$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen;

- e) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VI)



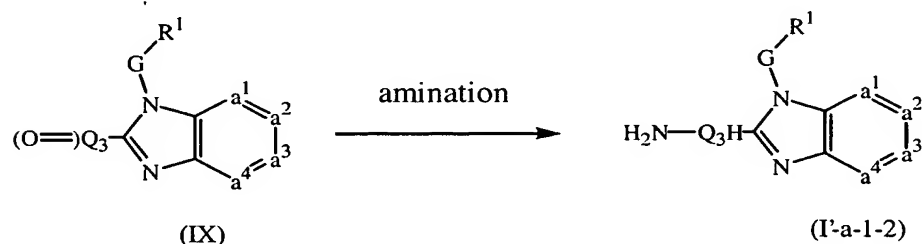
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-Q_2$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen, and P being a protective group;

- f) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (VII) or (VIII)



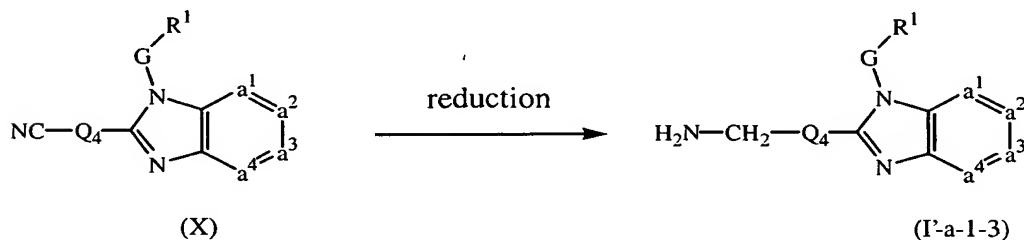
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2,  $H-Q_1(OH)$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that  $R^2$  or at least one  $R^6$  substituent is hydrogen and provided that Q comprises a hydroxy moiety,  $H_2N-Q_2(OH)$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen and provided that Q comprises a hydroxy moiety, and P being a protective group;

- g) amination of an intermediate of formula (IX)



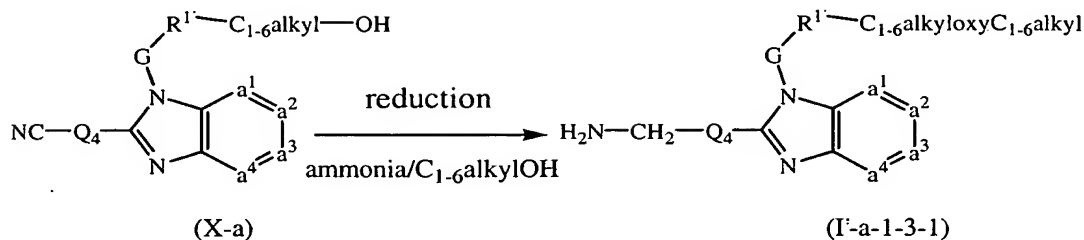
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $H_2N-Q_3H$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that both  $R^6$  substituents are hydrogen or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  are both hydrogen, and the carbon adjacent to the nitrogen carrying the  $R^6$ , or  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  substituents contains at least one hydrogen, in the presence of an amination reagent;

- h) reducing an intermediate of formula (X)



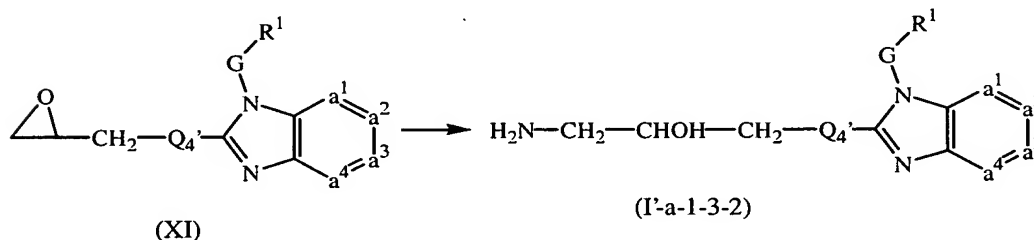
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $H_2N-CH_2-Q_4$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that Q comprises a  $-CH_2-NH_2$  moiety, in the presence of a reducing agent;

- i) reducing an intermediate of formula (X-a)



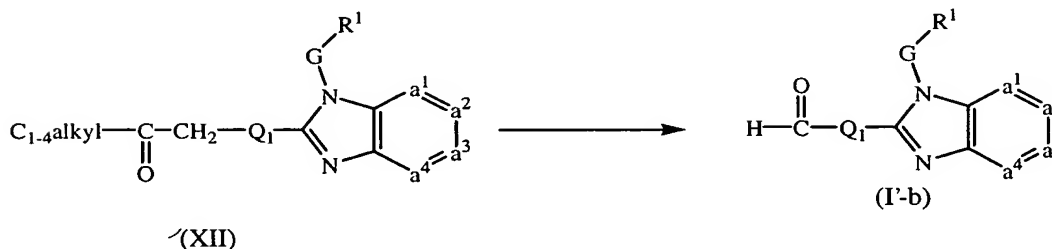
with G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2,  $H_2N-CH_2-Q_4$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that Q comprises a  $-CH_2-NH_2$  moiety, and  $R^{1'}$  being defined as  $R^1$  according to claim 2 provided that it comprises at least one substituent, in the presence of a reducing agent and solvent;

- j) amination of an intermediate of formula (XI)



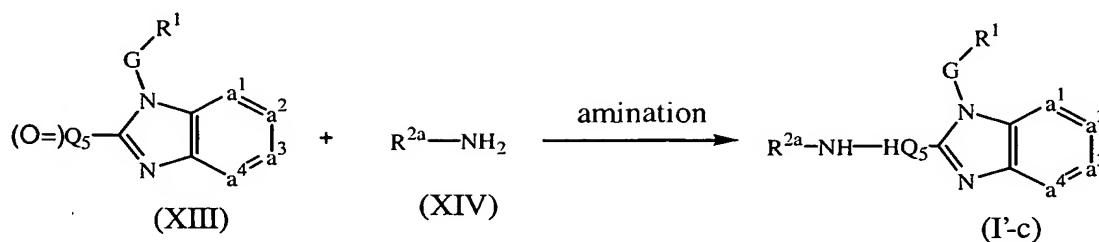
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $H_2N-CH_2-CHOH-CH_2-Q_4'$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that Q comprises a  $CH_2-CHOH-CH_2-NH_2$  moiety, in the presence of an amination reagent;

- k) reacting an intermediate of formula (XII) with formic acid, formamide and ammonia



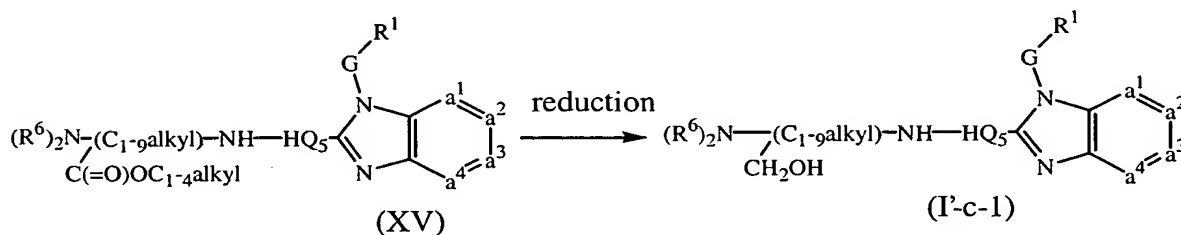
with  $R^1$ , G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $H-C(=O)-Q_1$  being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that  $R^2$  or at least one  $R^6$  substituent is formyl;

- l) amination of an intermediate of formula (XIII) by reaction with an intermediate of formula (XIV)



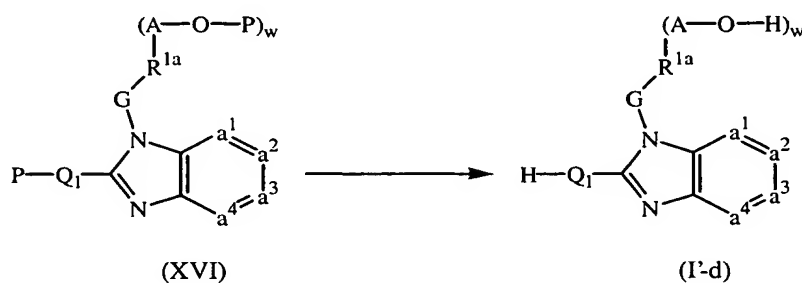
with  $R^1$ ,  $G$ , and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $R^{2a}-NH-HQ_5$  being defined as  $Q$  according to claim 2 provided that  $R^2$  is other than hydrogen and is represented by  $R^{2a}$ ,  $R^4$  is hydrogen, and the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen atom carrying the  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  substituents, carries also at least one hydrogen atom, in the presence of a reducing agent;

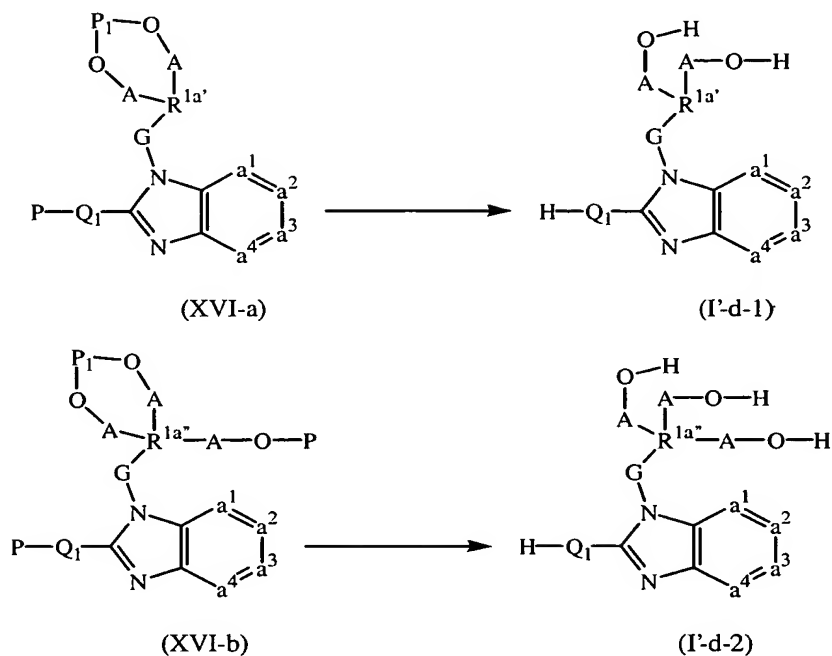
m) reducing an intermediate of formula (XV)



with  $R^1$ ,  $G$ , and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and  $(R^6)_2N-[(C_{1-9}alkyl)CH_2OH]-NH-HQ_5$  being defined as  $Q$  according to claim 2 provided that  $R^2$  is other than hydrogen and is represented by  $C_{1-10}alkyl$  substituted with  $N(R^6)_2$  and with hydroxy, and the carbon atom carrying the hydroxy, carries also two hydrogen atoms, and provided that  $R^4$  is hydrogen, and the carbon atom adjacent to the nitrogen atom carrying the  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  substituents, carries also at least one hydrogen atom, with a reducing agent;

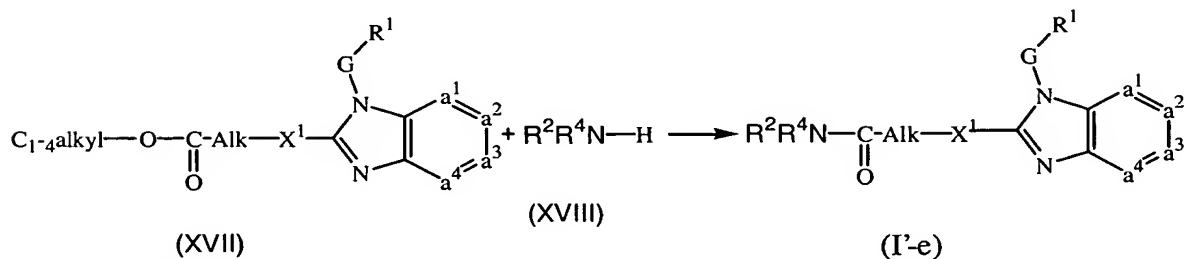
n) deprotecting an intermediate of formula (XVI), (XVI-a) or (XVI-b)





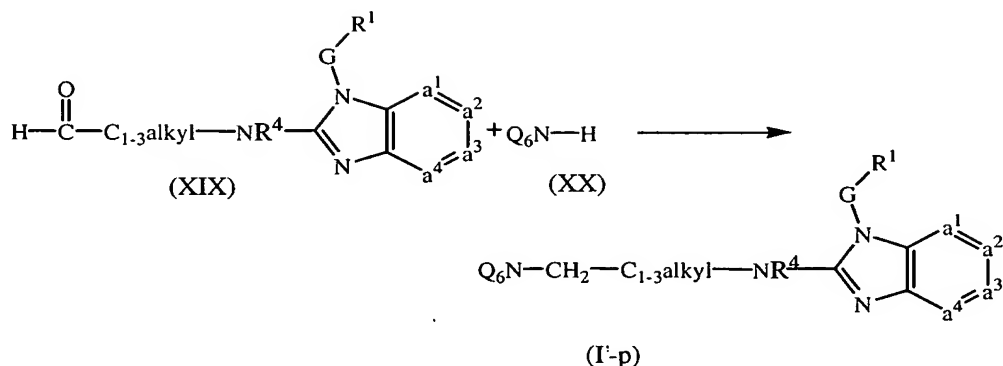
with G, and  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  defined as in claim 2, and H-Q<sub>1</sub> being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that R<sup>2</sup> or at least one R<sup>6</sup> substituent is hydrogen, and R<sup>1a</sup>-(A-O-H)<sub>w</sub>, R<sup>1a'</sup>-(A-O-H)<sub>2</sub> and R<sup>1a''</sup>-(A-O-H)<sub>3</sub> being defined as R<sup>1</sup> according to claim 2 provided that R<sup>1</sup> is substituted with hydroxy, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, or HO(-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-, with w being an integer from 1 to 4 and P or P<sub>1</sub> being a protecting group, with an acid;

- o) amination of an intermediate of formula (XVII)



with R<sup>1</sup>, G,  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$ , Alk, X<sup>1</sup> R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> defined as in claim 2, in the presence of an amination agent; and

- p) amination of an intermediate of formula (XIX)



with R¹, G, and -a¹=a²-a³=a⁴- defined as in claim 2, and Q₆N-CH₂-C₁₋₃alkyl-NR⁴ being defined as Q according to claim 2 provided that in the definition of Q, X² is C₂₋₄alkyl-NR⁴, in the presence of an amination agent.

16. *(cancelled)*

17. *(cancelled)*

18. *(previously presented)* The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting compound of formula (I') or stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, into a therapeutically active non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid.

19. *(previously presented)* The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting compound of formula (I') or stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, into a therapeutically active non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with alkali.

20. *(previously presented)* The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting the acid addition salt form of compound of formula (I') or stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, into the free base by treatment with alkali.

21. *(previously presented)* The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of converting the base addition salt form of compound of formula (I') or stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, into the free acid by treatment with acid.



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**Application No.:** 10/030,202  
**Office Action Dated:** March 15, 2004

**PATENT  
REPLY FILED UNDER EXPEDITED  
PROCEDURE PURSUANT TO  
37 CFR § 1.116**

22. *(cancelled)*